



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, May 2004** 2
Manufacturers' prices were up 1.5% in May following an increase of 1.0% in April. On a 12-month basis, prices rose 5.5%, the largest increase since October 1995. Meanwhile, prices of raw materials increased 2.9% from April and were 15.0% higher than May 2003.
 - **Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crops Areas, 2004** 6
Western farmers reported that they planted more canola and pulses but less durum wheat, oats and barley in 2004. In the east, corn acreage decreased while soybean area rose to record levels.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Employment Insurance, April 2004 8
 - Travel Arrangement Services, 2002 9
 - Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, April 2004 9
 - Annual survey of automotive equipment rental and leasing: erratum, 2002 9
-

NEW PRODUCTS 10



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
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MAJOR RELEASES

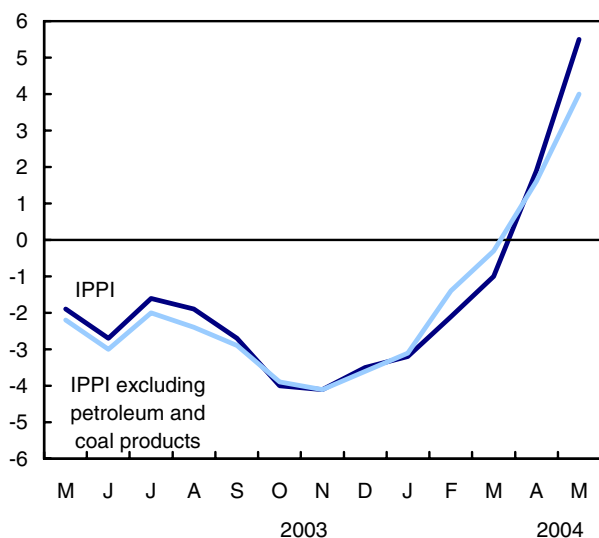
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

May 2004

Manufacturers' prices were up 1.5% in May following an increase of 1.0% in April. On a 12-month basis, prices rose 5.5%, the largest increase since October 1995.

Petroleum product prices still influence the IPPI

12-month % change



From a monthly perspective, higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+9.9%) contributed to about half of the monthly increase. Prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment increased 1.8%, mainly as a result of the effect of the exchange rate. Lumber and other wood products increased by 2.0% as lower inventories and strong construction activity resulted in higher prices for softwood lumber (+6.0%).

Higher prices for chemical products (+1.6%), pulp and paper products (+1.3%), meat, fish and dairy products (+1.3%) as well as electrical and communication products (+1.0%) also contributed to the monthly increase.

Prices for primary metal products declined 1.9% due to decreases for nickel, copper and aluminum products.

Compared to May 2003, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) rose 5.5%. The petroleum and coal products group had a strong influence on the 12-month change in the IPPI with an increase of 26.5%,

Note to readers

Effective with the January 2004 release, the monthly average exchange rate as determined by the Bank of Canada is used to convert prices received in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. Previously, the exchange rate conversion of such prices was carried out using the rate for the 15th of the month. The decision to switch to the monthly rate reflects the fact that the IPPI and RMPI are intended to measure the change in the average monthly price for these goods. The monthly average exchange rate is a better estimator of the actual exchange rates used in transactions than a point in time exchange rate. The estimated impact of this change is small at the total level. The 12-month change is 0.2% more than it would have been had the monthly average exchange rate been used to calculate the May 2003 index.

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

the largest since March 2003. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 4.0% on a 12-month basis.

Higher prices for lumber and other wood products (+27.1%), primary metal products (+17.1%), metal fabricated products (+6.9%), pulp and paper products (+2.6%), fruit, vegetable and feed products (+3.1%), meat, fish and dairy products (+2.3%) as well as chemical products (+1.8%) also contributed to the 12-month increase in the IPPI.

Raw materials prices continue to strengthen compared with a year ago

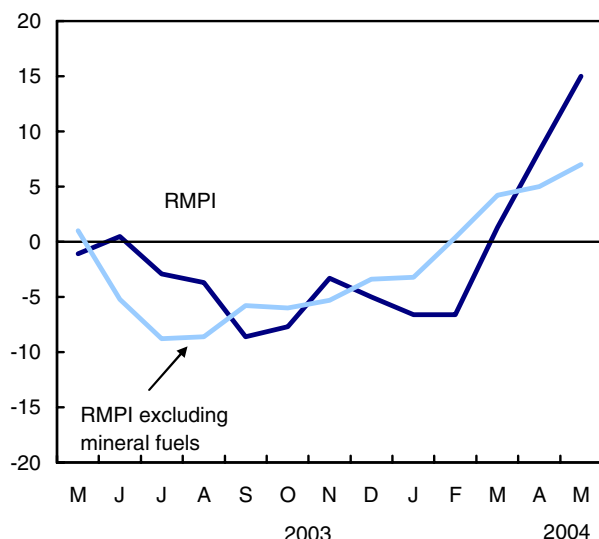
On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were up 2.9% in May, following a decrease of 0.4% in April. Mineral fuels were responsible for the most part with an increase of 6.2%. Crude oil prices rose 7.8% due to strong demand and tight inventories.

Prices for animal and animal products rose 4.1%, mainly the result of higher prices for hogs for slaughter (+28.7%). Higher prices were also observed for wood

products (+0.4%) as well as non-metallic mineral products (+0.2%).

Crude oil prices continue to influence the RMPI

12-month % change



Non-ferrous metals were down 2.9% as a result of lower prices for copper and nickel concentrates, silver and gold. Vegetable products decreased by 2.7% as prices for soybeans (-16.3%) and canola (-6.8%) declined due to lower demand. Lower prices were also observed for ferrous materials (-2.6%).

Manufacturers paid 15.0% more for their raw materials compared to one year ago, the largest 12-month increase since February 2003. Mineral fuels were up 25.6% from a year ago with crude oil prices rising 33.2%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) would have increased 7.0%.

Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 31.7% from a year ago, mainly because of higher prices for copper, lead, zinc, nickel, gold and silver. Ferrous materials prices rose 26.6% compared to May 2003 with iron and steel scrap prices rising 38.2%.

Higher prices for vegetable products (+2.8%), wood products (+1.8%) and non-metallic minerals (+2.5%) also contributed to the 12-month increase in the RMPI.

Prices for animals and animal products were down 2.6%, with cattle and calves for slaughter prices declining 25.6% from a year ago.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 110.8 in May, up from its revised level of 109.2 in April. The RMPI (1997=100)

was 129.2 in May, up from its revised level of 125.6 in April.

Impact of exchange rate

Between April and May, the value of the U.S. dollar strengthened against the Canadian dollar with an increase of 2.7%. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have risen 0.7%, compared to the 1.5% actual increase.

However, on a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar had no impact. The change in IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate was 5.5% from May 2003 to May 2004.

Prices for intermediate goods increase from a year ago

Prices for intermediate goods were up 1.2% from April. Higher prices for petroleum products, lumber products, chemical products, pulp and paper products, motor vehicles and meat, fish and dairy products were the major contributors to the increase.

Lower prices for primary metal products as well as fruit, vegetable and feed products partly offset the monthly gain.

Producers of intermediate goods received 7.8% more for their goods in May 2004 than in May 2003. Higher prices for lumber products, primary metal products, petroleum products, metal fabricated products, pulp and paper products, fruit, vegetable and feed products and chemical products were mainly responsible for the annual increase.

These increases were partly offset by lower prices for rubber, leather and plastic products, textile products and beverages.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Finished goods increase from a year ago

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were up 1.8% from April. Higher prices for petroleum products; motor vehicles; electrical and communication products; meat, fish and dairy products; fruit, vegetable and feed products; and beverages were responsible for this monthly rise.

Higher prices for petroleum products; fruit, vegetable and feed products; beverages; meat, fish and dairy products; electrical and communication products; chemical products; and furniture and fixtures pushed the 12-month prices up 2.3% from May 2003.

These increases were partly offset by declining prices for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products and machinery and equipment.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the products from the food and feed category end up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder are bought by consumers.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The May 2004 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$19/\$175; 62-011-XPE, \$24/\$233) will be available in July.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for June will be released on July 29.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes (1997 = 100)

	Relative importance	May 2003	April 2004 ^r	May 2004 ^p	May 2003 to May 2004	April 2004 to May 2004
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.00	105.0	109.2	110.8	5.5	1.5
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	103.8	107.1	108.0	4.0	0.8
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	110.2	111.3	112.7	2.3	1.3
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	103.5	106.9	106.7	3.1	-0.2
Beverages	1.57	117.7	120.0	120.8	2.6	0.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	166.4	167.4	167.4	0.6	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	107.3	106.5	106.8	-0.5	0.3
Textile products	1.58	99.6	99.1	99.3	-0.3	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.9	104.2	104.2	0.3	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	83.9	104.5	106.6	27.1	2.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	108.6	110.3	110.3	1.6	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	103.4	104.7	106.1	2.6	1.3
Printing and publishing	1.70	113.1	113.4	113.9	0.7	0.4
Primary metal products	7.80	93.8	111.9	109.8	17.1	-1.9
Metal fabricated products	4.11	106.8	113.7	114.2	6.9	0.4
Machinery and equipment	5.48	105.9	105.5	105.8	-0.1	0.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	105.0	103.4	105.3	0.3	1.8
Electrical and communications products	5.77	95.7	95.4	96.4	0.7	1.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	110.3	110.7	110.7	0.4	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	127.9	147.2	161.8	26.5	9.9
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	111.5	111.7	113.5	1.8	1.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	106.7	109.1	109.3	2.4	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	94.4	124.6	123.2	30.5	-1.1
Intermediate goods²	60.14	102.4	109.1	110.4	7.8	1.2
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	104.2	117.7	117.3	12.6	-0.3
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	102.1	107.8	109.3	7.1	1.4
Finished goods⁵	39.86	108.9	109.4	111.4	2.3	1.8
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	110.9	112.1	112.7	1.6	0.5
Capital equipment	11.73	106.4	105.4	106.8	0.4	1.3
All other finished goods	19.63	109.5	110.6	113.5	3.7	2.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. This index is estimated for the current month.

2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw Materials price indexes (1997 = 100)

	Relative importance	May 2003	April 2004 ^r	May 2004 ^p	May 2003 to May 2004	April 2004 to May 2004
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.00	112.3	125.6	129.2	15.0	2.9
Mineral fuels	35.16	154.0	182.2	193.5	25.6	6.2
Vegetable products	10.28	93.1	98.4	95.7	2.8	-2.7
Animals and animal products	20.30	107.8	100.9	105.0	-2.6	4.1
Wood	15.60	82.6	83.8	84.1	1.8	0.4
Ferrous materials	3.36	93.1	121.0	117.9	26.6	-2.6
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	77.9	105.7	102.6	31.7	-2.9
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	116.7	119.4	119.6	2.5	0.2
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	93.0	99.4	99.5	7.0	0.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crops Areas

2004

Western farmers reported that they planted more canola and pulses but less durum wheat, oats and barley in 2004. In the east, corn acreage decreased while soybean area rose to record levels.

Many areas of the Prairies experienced cool and wet weather to start the 2004 crop season. This resulted in seeding delays and some uncertainty around which crops to seed. The impact of the wet weather is best illustrated in southeastern Saskatchewan and the Red River Valley of Manitoba, where producers reported they were on average less than 70% seeded by the time of the survey. Other parts of western Canada with more favourable planting weather had seeded 80 to 100% of their fields. Farmers in southwestern Ontario, which accounts for most of the corn and soybean area, also experienced seeding delays because of cool and wet weather.

Canola area continues to increase

Prairie canola producers increased their plantings this year by 9% from 2003 to 12.7 million acres. This area is well above both the five- and ten-year averages of 11.2 million acres and 11.7 million acres, respectively. All three Prairies provinces reported an increase with Alberta leading the way, reporting canola seeded area up 19% over 2003. Last year's strong canola prices may be influencing farmers to increase their areas this year.

Durum wheat plantings drop

Durum wheat area decreased 12% to 5.4 million acres from 2003. This is below the five-year average of 5.7 million acres. Prices have been pressured down by large stock increases and decreased potential for export.

Seeding of Major Grains and Oilseeds

Crop	2003	2004	2003 to 2004 %
	thousands of acres		% change
Total wheat	26,271	25,491	-3.0
Spring wheat	18,562	18,611	0.3
Barley	12,469	11,791	-5.4
Canola	11,702	12,810	9.5
Summerfallow	8,915	8,400	-5.8
Durum wheat	6,135	5,425	-11.6
Oats	5,614	5,001	-10.9
Dry Field Peas	3,220	3,535	9.8
Corn for Grain	3,125	3,030	-3.0
Soybeans	2,597	3,090	19.0
Flaxseed	1,840	1,855	0.8

Note to readers

The June planting survey of 28,800 farms was conducted by telephone interviews and over the Internet during the last two weeks of May and the first week of June. Farmers were asked to report their planted areas of cereals, oilseeds, and special crops.

Statistics Canada also monitors crop and pasture conditions across the Canadian Prairies on a weekly basis using a vegetation index obtained from digital satellite data. For more information on the Crop Condition Assessment Program, please contact Gordon Reichert at (613) 951-3872 or consult the publication Crop condition assessment program (22-205-XIE, free).

Prairie spring wheat acreage on the rise

Price incentives for prairie spring wheat may have encouraged a 71% jump in area planted. Hard red spring wheat experienced a decline of 700,000 acres while acreage of prairie spring wheat increased by 840,000 acres. The net effect of these changes left total spring wheat area virtually unchanged from 2003.

Barley and oat areas down

Oats area plummeted on the Prairies. Alberta farmers reported a 15% decline while Manitoba and Saskatchewan had drops of 11%. Overall, Canadian farmers reported a reduction of 613,500 acres or 11% in area planted to oats.

The total area seeded to barley fell 5% to 11.8 million acres, from 12.5 million acres in 2003. In Prairies, while barley area in Manitoba remained stable, Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers reported decreases of 4% and 7%, respectively. The decline may be attributed in part to the uncertain demand for feed grains and an overall trend toward oilseeds.

Dry field pea and lentil areas increase

Dry pea acreage in the West rose by 315,000 acres to a new high of 3.5 million acres. The previous record level of 3.3 million acres was set in 2001. The dry pea areas reported in both Alberta and Saskatchewan set new provincial records. While Manitoba accounts for only 5% of the total, its acreage of dry field peas increased 33%. Perhaps due to recent cool and wet weather, Manitoba farmers may have switched to dry peas which do well in cool, moist conditions. Peas are increasingly used in feed rations due to their high protein content.

Western lentil acreage reached a record 1.9 million acres, overturning the previous high of 1.8 million acres, set in 2001. Saskatchewan, which accounts for the vast

majority of lentil acreage, set a new record with a 37% or a 500,000 acre increase in seeded area.

In some cases, farmers may be planting pulse crops due to pre-determined rotational requirements. Diversification of crop production over the last few years has led to increases in pulse crop areas.

Grain corn area drifts downward while soybean area jumps

Corn producers reported that they have planted 3% less grain corn this year. Total grain corn area was reported at 3.0 million acres, below the five-year average of 3.1 million acres. While grain corn area in Quebec increased by 2%, this was more than offset by a 6% slide in area reported by Ontario farmers. Overall, Quebec accounts for 37% of grain corn acreage, while Ontario accounts for 56%. Wet conditions have hampered grain corn planting in Ontario, accounting for some of the reason for the decline in area.

Canadian soybean area jumped to 3.1 million acres this year, an increase of 417,400 acres over the previous record of 2.7 million acres set in 2001. The three main soybean growing areas, which are Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba all set new records. Ontario acreage increased 16% to 2.3 million acres, easily passing the five-year average of 2.1 million acres. Quebec farmers reported planting 457,100 acres breaking the record of 385,500 acres set in 2000.

By far, Manitoba farmers reported the largest increase in soybean planting compared to 2003. The area increased 36% to 300,000 acres from 220,000 in 2003. It should be noted that Manitoba farmers reported unfavourable field conditions around the time of the seeding survey. As a result, the acreage reported was what farmers expected to plant, if soil conditions improved.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0010 and 001-0017 to 001-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

*Field crop reporting series: Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, Canada, 2004, Vol. 83, no. 4 (22-002-XIB, \$12/\$71; 22-002-XPB, \$17/\$95) is now available. See *How to order products*.*

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; david.burroughs@statcan.ca), Nicole Strang (613-951-2511; nicole.strang@statcan.ca), Heather Smith (613-951-0730; heather.smith@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division ■

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

April 2004 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in April 2004 was 552,970, almost unchanged from March (+0.4%). This follows a period of steady decline since August 2003. The downward trend was most pronounced in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. During this eight month period, the number of beneficiaries has declined by 5.7% nationally.

Employment Insurance statistics

	April 2004	March 2004	April 2003	March to April 2004	April to April 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	% change				
Regular beneficiaries	552,970 ^P	550,720 ^P	557,580	0.4	-0.8
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	719.1 ^P	661.7 ^r	690.4	8.7	4.2
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	233.9 ^P	235.6 ^r	251.5	-0.7	-7.0
unadjusted					
All beneficiaries ('000) ¹	905.8 ^P	985.8 ^P	904.9		
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	614.8 ^P	686.8 ^P	622.2		
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	179.6	220.9	198.1		
Payments (\$ millions)	1,332.4	1,409.0	1,382.7		
year-to-date (January to April)					
	2004	2003	2003 to 2004		
	% change				
Claims received ('000)		921.5	961.5		-4.2
Payments (\$ millions)		5,836.1	5,775.2		1.1

^r Revised figures.^P Preliminary figures.

1. "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the 15th of the month.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in April totalled \$719.1 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 233,910.

Note: With this release, a historical revision of all seasonally adjusted series back to January 2001 has been implemented. Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	April 2004 ^P	March to April 2004	April to April 2004
seasonally adjusted			
	% change		
Canada	552,970	0.4	-0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,140	0.1	0.8
Prince Edward Island	7,920	-0.9	-6.5
Nova Scotia	30,760	2.7	3.2
New Brunswick	34,760	1.8	1.5
Quebec	186,290	1.1	2.0
Ontario	138,040	-0.2	-1.2
Manitoba	13,910	-0.1	3.0
Saskatchewan	12,960	7.4	10.2
Alberta	28,780	-2.6	-15.4
British Columbia	59,880	-2.6	-8.1
Yukon Territory	970	-1.0	-2.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,230	0.8	9.8
unadjusted for seasonality			
	% change		
Northwest Territories	920	10.8	5.7
Nunavut	400	0.0	17.6

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for May 2004 will be released on July 27.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services at 613-951-4090 or, call toll free 1-866-873-8788; (labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Travel Arrangement Services

2002 (preliminary)

An analytical report based on the 2002 Annual Survey of Travel Arrangement Services is now available. The data in the report are based on a panel of establishments representing the travel agency and tour operator industries (North American Industry Classification System category 5615).

This report was prepared in collaboration with the Canadian Tourism Commission. The report highlights the travel arrangement services industry in the context of prevailing economic conditions for 2002. The report also looks at detailed characteristics such as client base, revenue by type of service, and employment data from the travel arrangement service industry in Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2423.

The detailed analytical report will be posted on the Canadian Tourism Commission website (www.canadatourism.com) at a later date. For more information on the release of the report, contact Denisa Georgescu, Canadian Tourism Commission (613-946-2136; georgescu.denisa@ctc-cct.ca). To obtain the report highlights, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality for this release, contact Janine Stafford, Service Industries Division, Statistics Canada (613-951-3288; janine.stafford@statcan.ca). ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

April 2004

Data on particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2141.

The April 2004 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard*, Vol. 40, no. 4 (36-003-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order our products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Annual survey of automotive equipment rental and leasing: erratum

2002

Data in the first paragraph of the release entitled *Annual survey of automotive equipment rental and leasing* published in *The Daily* on June 28 were incorrect. Here is the correct version.

The automotive equipment rental and leasing industry earned revenues of \$5.3 billion in 2002, up 9.2% from 2001. The profit margin for the industry was 14.3% in 2002, compared with 15.6% in 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 352-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2442.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nathalie Taktek (613-951-5196, nathalie.taktek@a.statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat, a weekly review, June 29, 2004
Catalogue number 11-002-XWE (\$100).

Analytical Studies Branch research paper series : The retirement plans and expectations of non-retired Canadians aged 45 to 59, no. 223
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2004223
(free).

Field crop reporting series: Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, Canada, 2004, Vol. 83, no. 4
Catalogue number 22-002-XIB (\$12/\$71).

Field crop reporting series: Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, Canada, 2004, Vol. 83, no. 4
Catalogue number 22-002-XPB (\$17/\$95).

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, April 2004, Vol. 40, no. 4
Catalogue number 36-003-XIB (\$6/\$51).

Income research paper series : Combined-panel longitudinal weighting, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, 1996 - 2002, no. 8
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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE04-0007-0-015	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
● Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
● Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Map-warmed Index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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